

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is the important tool for human's communication. Language can be understood if both of the speaker and the hearer know the meaning aspect of language and how to deliver language as well. That is why learning linguistics is important for language education. Through this lesson, every people knows the writer or speaker's intention of the texts or utterances to interpret one's meaning. Students in the university are almost confused to understand the meaning or the intention of the subject matter before they learn about pragmatics and their domain. One of the domains of pragmatics that would be discussed by the researcher in this research is deixis especially discourse deixis. Discourse deixis is one of the most important parts of linguistic study to learn because the message of the text or utterances is pointed within the earlier or later events of the text.

Tarigan (1987: 27) claimed discourse is known as complete unit of languages, higher than clauses and sentence, has good cohesion and coherence and can be delivered spoken or written. Another linguist, Foucault on Eriyanto (2001:65) stated that discourse is not only a unit of language or text proposition. Discourse is a something that produces the other such as thought, concept, or effect. According to Renkema's perspective of discourse (1993:1), discourse is a discipline to investigate the relationship between form and function of text in verbal communication. Discourse does not only refer

to the text itself, but also the function of language. From some definitions above, discourse refers to the message, which is more compound as the whole unit which have systematically idea, opinion, concept and a view of life that is formed in a certain context that affects a certain way of thinking and acting. In our life, discourse is interpreted in the form either in written or spoken form.

The most obvious way to make sure the relationship between language and context is through the phenomenon of deixis. Deixis is the one area of pragmatics and discourse which refers to the outside aspect of the text that help to interpret or to know what the writer's mean on the text. Significantly, deixis is seen to be important in the discourse to expose the hidden meaning of the text. According to Huang (2007:132), the notion of deixis is derived from the Greek word meaning *to show* or *to Point out*. Deixis obviously concerned with the relationship between the structure of language and the context in which the language is used. Hurford (1984:66) states deixis is one way which takes some element of its meaning from the context or situation (i.e. the speaker, the addressee, the time and the place). Context is a subpart of discourse which shared by speaker and hearer, and consists of the facts of the topic of the utterances, and also about the situation in which the utterances take place. It can be defined as the phenomenon whereby features of context of utterance or speech event are encoded by grammatical means in a language. The most common types of deixis are person, place and time. These types are the traditional and the most common ones. However, there are other types of

deixis existing in language use. These are discourse deixis and social deixis. Discourse deixis is the main topic of this present research.

Thus, deixis shows the important meaning which is expressed by the writer to help the reader understand the meaning of the text. It means that it will be better if the reader understand deixis to discover the meaning in a text itself. There are so many of words and phrases that have the relationship between one utterance and a serving of discourse. Based short description above, the researcher is going to use the phenomenon of deixis which is focused on discourse deixis analysis.

Many other languages have many words and phrases that indicate the relationship between one utterance and a portion of discourse, especially English language. According to Levinson's (2004: 86) opinion, text or discourse deixis was concerned with the use of deictic expressions. It refers to some portion or serving of discourse that contain the utterance, or the utterance itself. Instance of such word, phrase and deictic expression are *but, so, still, however, well, anyway, besides, all in all, actually, after all, therefore, in conclusion, etc.* They purely indicate that the utterance that contains them is a response to or a continuation of a portion of discourse. The phenomenon of using such expressions called *discourse deixis* (DD) or *text deixis*. Another perspective of discourse deixis is stated by Yoshida (2011: 41), he stated that DD refers to the preceding or subsequent segments of the discourse which is usually consists of one or more clauses rather than

referring to the specific entities in previous utterance. Consider the following example which is taken from Verschueren (1999: 17):

Debby : Go anywhere today? (A)

Den : Yes we went down to Como, up by bus, and back by hydrofoil. (B)

Debby : Anything to see there? (C)

Dan : Perhaps not the most interesting Italian towns, but it's worth the trip. (D)

Debby : I might do that next Sunday. (E)

Jane : What do you mean when you say perhaps not the most interesting of Italian towns? (F)

Jack : He means certainly not the most interesting.... (G)

Just trying to be polite. (H)

There in C refers back to Como in B; *that* in E refers to *going down to Como* in B; *you mean when you say* in F, *he means* in G and *trying to be polite* in H all refer back to the utterance made in D.

The main purpose of the present research is to emphasize the important of learning deixis, especially discourse deixis. Through this research, the researcher is going to give more explanation the variety kinds of discourse deixis either in the form of word, phrase, clause or sentence. However, there are also contains deictic markers in the form of demonstrative form which is most prominent in spatial/place deixis such as *that* or *this*, *those* or *these*. In discourse deixis analysis, the researcher is going to describe how one event relate the other event so that it can shapes the story chronologically.

The study of discourse deixis had been done by many researcher in the previous research such as Ayuningkrumi (2014), Pangaribuan, et al

(2015), Kalili (2017), and a thesis by Fauziah (2015). Most of them are using the main topic of deixis analysis in the general such as person deixis, place deixis, time deixis, social deixis and discourse deixis. On this research, the researcher present more specific analysis of discourse deixis analysis. The purpose is to explain clearly about discourse deixis either in the form of word, phrase, clause or sentence.

In order to understand clearly about discourse deixis, the researcher was interested in Robin Hood short story by Sally M. Stockton. This short story tells the unique old story from England in 12th century. And this research will be analyzed by using theory of C. Levinson. He divided five types of deixis such person, place, time, discourse and social deixis.

Robin Hood is a legendary heroic outlaw originally depicted in English folklore. According to legend, he was a highly skilled archer and swordsman. A common theme of the story is that Robin is a champion of the common people fighting against injustice, whilst remaining loyal to the rightful ruler. He became a popular folk figure in the Late Middle Ages, and the earliest known ballads featuring him are from the 15th century. The researcher chooses to analyze Robin Hood short story because it usually focus on only less of incident, has single plot, few setting, a limited number of characters, and covers a short period of time. However, this short story contains the variety kinds of discourse deixis.

Sally M. Stockton is not the official author of Robin Hood Short Story. Sally Stockton is a published adapter of children's book that was built in

1998. Robin Hood is kind of popular character story on that era and also the story had many versions depend on each adapter. The second famous story book published by Sally Stockton is Zorro! The researcher uses Robin Hood short story because, the story was arranged for elementary or lower age lesson. So, the language uses in this story as simple as the researcher needs. The language is more attractive with the simple conversation between the characters. That makes the reader, especially foreign people of English can understand well about the story is. In learning deixis, this version of short story can help the reader to understand the intention of common deictic marks contains in the story.

Based on the backgrounds and the definition above, this research paper is going to analyze DISCOURSE DEIXIS ANALYSIS FOUND IN A “*ROBIN HOOD*” SHORT STORY BY SALLY M. STOCKTON

B. Limitation of the study

The scope of this research is discourse analysis which specifies on deixis. This research focus on discourse deixis which is found in the Robin Hood Short Story written by Sally M. Stockton. It will be focused on the word, phrase, clause and entence related with the theory of deixis proposed by Levinson Theory (1983) which consists of five types of deixis: person deixis, time deixis, place deixis, discourse deixis and social deixis. In this research, the researcher focuses on discourse deixis analysis.

C. Problem Statement

Based on the issue noted above, the identification problems of this research can be formulated as follows:

1. What are the kinds of discourse deixis used in Robin Hood Short Story by Sally M. Stockton?
2. How the events of story arranged chronologically based on the kind of discourse deixis found in Robin Hood Short Story by Sally M. Stockton?

D. Objective of the Study

Concerning with the problem of the study, there will be some objectives of the study that can be formulated as follows:

1. To identification kinds of discourse deixis used in Robin Hood Short Story by Sally M. Stockton.
2. To describe chronological events based on the kinds of discourse deixis found in Robin Hood Short Story by Sally M. Stockton.

E. Benefit of the Study

The outcome of this research is expected to give valuable contributions theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research can be benefit to develop linguistics science belonging to area of deixis especially discourse deixis. Practically, the result of this research is expected to be useful as follow:

1. For the English Teacher

English teacher are able to create various learning materials which are not only concerned in the grammatical form but also concerning in the context of deixis especially discourse deixis. Because, the English teacher is the main caretaker in learning English. A good teacher must know how to arrange good learning materials that are suitable with the learner, especially for English learning activity.

2. For the students

This study leads the students to understand based on the context of utterance; by understanding who is speaker and addressee, time occur, and place where speech event occur. Then, the students can understand the meaning of conversation clearly based on the usage of discourse deixis.

3. For the reader

This research will help reader to give understanding toward kinds of discourse deixis found in Robin Hood Short Story written by Sally M. Stockton. The reader can learn the strategies of discourse deixis according to the context; how the situation happened in the certain event, what the meaning of the conversation delivered by the speaker to the reader.

4. For the researcher

This study can be useful for the other researcher to enrich the finding of discourse deixis, so it will be easier to analyze the discourse deixis.

Then, Robin Hood Short Story is the famous story with more less incident and plot it also can make the analysis easier than the long one such novel.

F. Definition of Key Terms

Based on the title of this research, there are some certain terms which are established in this research.

1. Deixis

Deixis refers to the meaning outside the text which to point out or to show the thing to make the meaning on the text clearly.

2. Discourse Deixis

Discourse Deixis is the area of deixis which is pointing the deictic reference to a portion of a discourse that representative relative to the speaker's current location or time in the discourse (text).

3. Robin Hood Short Story

Robin Hood Short Story is one of the famous legendary story of a heroic outlaw from English Folklore.

G. Research Paper Organization

In this section, the researcher arranges the research systematically into five chapter and be able to clarify as follows Chapter I, Introduction consists of Background of the Study, Limitation of the Study, Problem Statement, Objectives of the Study, Benefit of the Study, Definition of Key Terms, and Research Paper Organization. Chapter II, Underlying Theory consists of Underlying Theory such theory of Pragmatics and Discourse, Context, Meaning in Use, Deixis, Notion of Discourse Deixis, Short Story and Robin Hood Short Story. Besides that Previous Study involved in the Chapter II. Chapter III, Research Method consists of Type of Research, Object of the Research, Data and Data Source, Method of Collecting Data, Technique of analyzing Data. Chapter IV presents Data Analysis, Findings and Discussion. The last chapter, Chapter V is closure which is dealing with Conclusions and Suggestions